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For New York City to Determine.

A more than usually important obligation devolves upon the voters of New York city this year in the matter of the choice of Congressmen. According to present advices the districts in the business centres of the Greater New York, or tributary to them, will determine the control of the Fifty-seventh House,

The total membership of the House of Representatives is now 357, and 179 seats are required for a majority. In the Congress elections of four years ago, the Republicans elected 206 Representatives, of whom 29 were from the State of New York. Without these 29, the Republicans were two short of a majority in the House, notwithstanding the fact that McKinley had, outside of New York State, a popular majority of nearly 400,000 and 235 Electoral votes to 176 for BRYAN. New York's delegatio elected in that year was, to the great credit of the Republicans and of honest money Democrats, made up of 29 Republicans and only 5 Democrats, a result alone made possible by the success of the Republicans in New York city and neighborhood in thirteen of the eighteen Congress districts,

In the election of two years ago for members of the Fifty-sixth House, the Republicans elected 185 members, or only six more than the required majority, and more than one-half of the reduction was in this State, and chiefly in this city, the New York delegation having 18 Democrats and 16 Republicans, though the State was Republican on the vote for State and Legislative offices by a substantial majority.

This year there is a prospective loss to the Republicans of some Southern constituencies, notably in North Carolina, Texas and Maryland, one district in each State, and some doubt as to one of the West Virginia districts and one in Missouri.

New York's opportunity is to restore the record of four years ago and reverse the record of two years ago by sending to Washington a majority of Republican members from this State. The Republicans in every one of the metropolitan districts have made popular and judicious nominations and in the six districts in which Messrs. WILCOX, PARSONS, DOUGLAS, VAN COTT, GOODMAN and OTIS have been nominated, an aggressive fight is in progress, inspired by the determination that the great commercial capital of the Western continent shall not continue to be represented by enemies of the industries, well being, and advancement of its people.

Meaning of the Anglo-German Agreement.

The more carefully the text of the Anglo-German agreement is studied in the light of the circumstances under which it was made, the more important it appears. The document is equally significant, whether we consider it in its affirmative or in its negative aspec On the one hand it is a self-denying ordinance; on the other, it is a writ of prohibition. It embodies a promise. It veils a threat. Why was such a combination supposed to be needed? At whom is it simed, and by whom, outside of the two contracting parties, is it likely to be supported?

The document bears date Oct. 16. So far as the world at large was informed at that time, there was no need of the agreement which it sets forth. Every one of the great Powers had officially declared its intention to uphold the territorial integrity and the administrative solidarity of the Middle Kingdom. It will also be remembered that, in reply to an inquiry made by our State Department, all the Powers, with one exception, pledged themselves to respect the treaty rights of all foreigners their respective spheres of influence. At Kiao-Chou, for instance, the citizens of all countries which have had treaties with China were to have precisely the same rights as regards freedom of trade, harbor dues and railway rates which are to be possessed by subjects of the German Empire.

This engagement was entered into explicitly by every Power except Russia. Even the St. Petersburg Government promised that at Talienwan it would not discriminate against the citizens or subjects of any foreign Power, so far as customs duties should be concerned. It omitted to say anything about harbor dues or railway rates. though it is obvious that, if a preference were given to the Czar's subjects in those particulars, our merchants would be practically shut out, not only from Manchuria, with which we already have a flourishing trade, but also from "the whole region north of the Great Wall," for by that phrase, which covers Mongolia and a part of Chinese Turkestan, is defined the sphere within which China has conceded to Russia certain privileges of railway building and mining.

Since the ostensibly friendly but insufficiently explicit reply of the Russian Foreign Office was received by our State Department, Russian soldiers have occupied Newchwang, the principal tentrepot of Manchuria, which for some time has imported a large quantity of American commodities. It is true that assurances were given by Hussia that she had no intention of occupying permanently either Newchwang or any other part of Chinese Manchuria, but would evacuate all the points that she had seized, provided no territorial acquisitions were made by provided also a satisfactory reparation for and demand expansion as a citizen's sacred right." the indignities and outrages suffered at China's hands should be made. Suppose,

counts. This is evidently what is contem- doctrine, and particularly Democratic docplated in the third clause of the Anglo-German agreement, which speaks of "another Power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain territorial

advantages under any form whatever." The clause of the agreement to which we have referred intimates in a diplomatic way that, if on any pretence Russia should try to keep Manchuria, the two contracting parties will consider the advisability of constraining her to respect China's territorial integrity. We may take for granted that our Government will not bind itself to cooperate in any such coercion, although we cannot but regard with extreme satisfaction the determination of Germany and England to carry out the policy of the "open door." Especially welcome, because less confidently expected, is the stand taken by the Berlin Government. It is idle to deny that, since Germany's despatch of a large military force to the Far East and since the material enlargement of her fleet in Chinese waters, there has been a good deal of uneasiness touching the nature and extent of the claims which she might ultimately

press upon the Pekin Government. For the murder of her Minister, Baron VON KETTELER, and for the cost of her punitive expedition, might not Germany exact a huge pecuniary indemnity, the prompt payment of which would be impossible, and in that event would she not insist upon holding a large part of the Province of Shantung as mortgagee? Experience has shown that such mortgages are almost always foreclosed. It is certain that, had Germany upon any plea, however specious, expanded the territory already leased to her in Shantung, it would have been generally recognized that the process of partition had begun, and all of the treaty Powers, with the exception of the United States, would have taken part in the mutilation of the Middle Kingdom. It is because Germany has now pledged herself to pursue no such course that we call the agreement a self-denying ordinance.

We presume that Japan will gladly become a party to the Anglo-German agreement, including even the third clause which, if it means anything, means that it Russia should try to annex Manchuria she will be expelled therefrom by force. With such a combination it would be hopeless for Russia and France to contend. For that reason we regard the compact as a guarantee that the peace of the world will not be broken by any conflict of interests in the Far East.

Mr. Croker Speaks Like a Patriot,

The Hon. RICHARD CROKER shares with his candidate for Governor the distinction of having been one of the earliest and most enthusiastic of American expansionists. Indeed, Mr. CROKER's formal declaration in favor of "imperialism" perhaps inspired that of Mr. STANCHFIELD, preceding it by exactly forty days. Furthermore, Mr. CROKER's emphatic deliverance on the subject of the Philippines was recorded more than three months before the great Jeffersonian dinner at which so many of the present supporters of Mr. BRYAN pleaded for the resolute maintenance of American sovereignty in the Philippines.

The date of the Amberst dinner speech of STANCHFIELD was February 16, 1899. The date of the Jeffersonian dinner was April 13 of that same year. But on January 6, 1899, Mr. CROKER prepared a signed statement to the public which was printed in the New York Journal of January 7, and his views then so clearly and vigorously expressed are of contemporaneous human interest. We now quote the Hon. RICHARD CROKER'S own words on that occasion:

"I believe in expansion. I believe in holding whatever possessions we have gained by annexation, rchase or war.

This policy is not only patriotic but it is the only safe one to pursue. Any other policy would show weakness on the part of the United States and invite foreign complications. This must be avoided, hence policy must be vigorous. Every patriotic American, and every Democrat

n particular, should favor expansion.

JEFFERSON was an expansionist, otherwise he would not have favored the acquisition of Louisiana with its foreign population which in JEFFERSON'S time was quite as remote as the Philippines. In this age of steam and electricity, distance is no argument

The Hon. RICHARD CROKER went on to demonstrate in a very convincing fashion that the difficulty of the problem in the Philippines should be only an additional incentive to American enterprise:

" We spend millions annually for missionary work foreign countries. Now we have a chance to spend his money in our own possessions and make the within those parts of China which lay in | flag. Take England for example. The people of this little isle come pretty near owning the universe. Are not our people as intelligent, as powerful and as patriotic as the English people? The United States s the only country on earth superior to the English, o cope with greater problems than we have had ocasion to in the past, and in the future cominate any mergency"

We now come to the most interesting | President of the United States." part of Mr. CROKER's argument. His generous solicitude for the future of the so frequently referred to by Mr. BRYAN as ABSALOM appears here for the first time But Mr. CROKER's proposition is not that the interests of the young men can be promoted best by the abolition of Trusts; it is that we should keep the Philippines as a colonial field for their energy and an outlet for their abounding enterprise:

" We have a population of 80,000,000 of people; he country teems with young men full of life, hope chance to develop our newly acquired possessions, patriotism our own United States"

The rebellious Filipinos, he says, must be put down at any cost of money or blood. With growing earnestness, the Hon. RICH-ARD CROKER continues:

" I say by all means hold on to all that rightfully selongs to us. If the great country west of the Rocky Mountains was filled with wild Indians at the present oment, how long would it take us to suppress them and make them respect our laws and our Constitu tion? The same thing applies to the Philippines, and any other country that may fall into our hands by the province of peace or war. • • • • The people want the properties acquired by war protected. They ill pay for a standing army, a powerful navy and e protection of our flag the world over regardless f any monetary consideration. They have proved their willingness to sacrifice their blood for the honor of their country and their flag. And when the ques other Powers at the expense of China, and | tion is brought to an issue they will arise as one man

better after reading these manly words? however, that Russia, whose territory north | His remarkable sagacity, his direct and | of the name of its foremost military repreof the Amur River was actually invaded by swift appreciation of the main factor, per-Chinese troops, should demand a pecuniary | ceived early in 1809 the nation's opporindemnity which China would be unable to tunity and the duty of American patriotism; pay except in installments extended over a and he hastened to register his views in enemy in arms against the United States long period? In that event a pretext would | the nervous, foreible rhetoric which his be offered for retaining Manchuria as secu- pen commands whenever his intellectual He was a destroyer, not a builder. rity until the sum acknowledged to be due interest is fully engaged. Hold the Philipshould be paid in full. Russia could pines; give our young men a chance there; profess that she had not annexed Manchu- put down insurrection no matter how big the Republican ticket." Southern men ria, but was merely administering it pro- an army and how costly a naval establish- who are fit to be intrusted with the ballot and Angel O. Tellone of Newark, N. J.1 G. M. T.

trine, and it is the nation's sacred right.

Has anybody made a more spirited answer to the Hon. WILLIAM J. BRYAN'S demand for a policy of surrender and scuttle than the Hon. RICHARD CROKER of this town?

McDermott Kicks Two Great Democratic Issues.

The Hon. ALLEN McDERMOTT, Democratic candidate for Congressman in the Seventh New Jersey district, knows which side his bread is buttered on. New Jersey cannot be lured into consenting to the free coinage of silver. New Jersey, as sensible as she is rich, is hospitable to the Trusts and makes money out of them. So Mr. McDermorr, standing on a platform that calls generally and specifically for 16 to 1 and the destruction of the Trusts, told the Elizabeth Democrats Saturday night that neither the money question nor the question of Trusts is an issue in this campaign. He jauntily tossed away two great Democratic issues, both of which are fanatical and dangerous attacks upon business; and he only dared to talk about imperialism, a harmless phantom, what the Malays call a "ghost tiger"

Mr. McDermorr's standing as an orthodox Bryanite will not be impaired by his rejection of much of the Democratic platform. Hide this issue here; make most of that issue there; suppress anything that you think the voters wont swallow: that is the Bryanite policy in this campaign. Still, it must be a little irritating to the sincere worshippers of the Chicago platform and the Kansas City platform to see a Democratic candidate for Congress in a district that is, or at least was in 1898, absurdly and hopclessly Democratic denying two main Bryanite tenets and calmly kicking away not only the special Bryan issue of silver, but also the Trust ssue, about which in this campaign Mr. BRYAN has bellowed more and louder than about any other except his ghost tiger of imperialism.

Beware of the Business Ignoramus! We invite every business man in this vast business country, the laborers with the capitalists, to consider this Bryan talk at Hinton, W. Va., on Monday night:

" We say that the fictitious person created by law and called a corporation ought not to have higher rights than natural citizens of fiesh and blood created by the Almighty.

Mr. BRYAN's misrepresentation, or ignorance, if he likes that better, of men and corporations is wonderful. Instead of the corporation having " higher rights " than the 'natural citizen," the case is the other way.

The man pays nothing to be born; the A man can begin business for nothing; a corporation has to pay for its license. A man may mind his own business free from the inspection of the State; a corporation has to report to the inspector. And there are other differences, all of the same nature.

Every time the Democratic candidate for President discusses matters concerned with business, he shows himself a plain downright ignoramus. Raising him to an office of great authority in the great American hive of industry, would be equal to making the dullest land-lubber commander of the national Navy. That would be wanton insult to the Navy as well as political foolishness.

Lee and the Hall of Fame. We have received many letters of approval

and of disapproval of remarks recently made by us on the selection of ROBERT E. LEE of Virginia as one of the American heroes celebrated in the Hall of Fame. At this time when our space is so largely relation to the pending election we are unable to give them publication. One of them, however, from Col. ALEXANDER R Lawton of Savannah, commands present consideration, both because of the distinction of that gentleman and because it alone merits.

Col. LAWTON quotes from the late JOHN CODMAN ROPES of Boston a theory that any officer who "believed" in the right of a State to secede from the Union at its will was justified in regarding his obligation to remain in the service of the United States as determinable by the decision of his the Union." We shall not now combat that theory, except so far as to say that who in time will be loyal to our Constitution and our | under it no officer's oath to support the United States would be of any worth. No man holding any such theory of obligation to a State superior to obligation to the Union could honestly take such an Why not illustrate to the world that we are fully able oath. He would take it with a reservation inconsistent with an eath to "bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America" and "obey the orders of the

We spoke of LEE as technically a deserter, as unquestionably he was. He took comyoung men of the nation the generation mand against the United States without waiting for the acceptance of his resignation and therefore while he was still in the military service of the United States, There was no "sectional bitterness" or intolerance" in what we said, for it was the mere statement of an indisputable fact. Outside of the States which went into the secession movement there is no such feeling. Up here we look at the Civil War dispassionately. We have no "lost cause" to mourn or keep alive in the thoughts of the children under our training. The war is past and its issue is decided. they did not work. If eleven Southern States had any justification in seceding or any right to secede because Lincoln was elected in spite of their opposition, they can go off now in a like huff when McKinley is elected against their solid opposition. Of course, no nation can submit to such a theory. It struck at the very existence of the Republic and its complete destruction was as necessary for the South as for the North. That is not "bitterness," "intolerance;" it is sim-

ply common sense. Now, the personal character of LEE is not involved. The question is, shall the effort to destroy the American Republic Who can help liking RICHARD CROKER be celebrated to American youth in an American Hall of Fame by the exaltation sentative in companionship with the heroes who founded it and who saved it? Why not glorify JEFFERSON DAVIS also? As an ROBERT E. LEE is out of place in that hall.

Col. Lawton asks if it is possible that we "do not desire Southern men to vote signally pending an adjustment of ac- ment are required; expansion is American | will vote according to their conscientious | East Grange, Oct. 22

convictions as American citizens, whatever may be our desires. It is they who are responsible for their votes, not we. A great national election is not a child's game. Actually, whether we desire it or not, all the States of the old secession Confederacy will vote against the Republican ticket. But Mr. McKinley will be reelected all the same.

Which is paramount or paramounter, Silver, Trusts, imperialism, Government by injunction? It is impossible to find out from the Democratic orators, who shift paramountcy from one issue to another with excellent agility. 'Shall PANURGE marry, yea or nay?' quoth RONDIBILIS. 'Neither,' quoth Ron-DIBILIS.

"The American Cotton Company with which I am connected is no more a trust than any commercial ouse, any stock farm, any cotton plantation, any ther industrial enterprise in the United States, Hon. JAMES K. JONES, Chairman Democratic Cattonal Committee

You're right, Mr. Jones. But why in the name of verity don't you keep on and say that no "Trust" of the many denounced by BRYAN is any more a trust than the "American Cotton Company?"

Few similar organizations have during their first year's existence displayed so much activity as the Automobile Club of America. At its first annual meeting, held on Monday night, it was shown that the conception of three men in 1893 has resulted in the association and cooperation of nearly 300 men for the purpose of advancing their interests as automobilists, and at the same time the interests of drivers. cyclists and all other people benefited by good roads.

The club's history, although brief, contains he record of several entertaining events and of such substantial and praiseworthy work oward improved legislation. The club is likely n the near future to exert strenuous efforts to emove the restrictions upon the use of moto vehicles in parks and driveways, and to secure the passage of laws intended to simplify he conditions affecting chauffeurs, without any degree rendering their machines obonable to other persons. The sentiment the members against the excessive speed of utomobiles in the streets was clearly maniested, and it is to be hoped that the club's deires in this regard will be respected by autonobilists generally

The remarkable growth of its membership and the vigorous condition in which it finds tself at the close of its first year, indicate that he Automobile Club of America has a large

The very lifeblood of the nation is being sapped away and individual independence is giving way to pauperism —Indianapolis Sentinel. Contage, fainting soul! After two more weeks of standing on your head and revolving rapidly, on can resume a more comfortable position

The undersigned citizens of the United States regard with profound apprehension - Address of the Anti-

and try to learn sanity once more.

The undersigned include a real or imitation SOSTON CABOT, the Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD creation of a corporation costs money. Garrison, the Hon. Henry Ululation OHNSON, the Hon, JOHN DE WITT WARNER, the patriot who calls the American soldiers in the Philippines ravishers and murderers, the Hon. EDWARD MOONSHINE SHEPARD of the Sugar Trust and the Bryan Trust, and divers others of credit and renown they may well cause themselves "the undersigned," for they pass a good part of their time in signing letters to the American people, and they regard most things with profound apprehension.

A letter printed in THE SUN of Sunday explaining why Mr. HAMLIN of Village Farm, Bufalo, has determined to sell his horses was esting chiefly in its prediction that The Abbot is likely to trot in two minutes next summer. Of course the chance that a trotter of several years of steady training will in the year o come clip 314 seconds off the record that seemed to be almost his limit is small. definite prediction that a certain horse will perform the two-minute feat must be recorded as progress in that direction.

Having argued that the dinner pail was empty and found it full, BRYAN now advises the owners to kick it over for a contemptible argument to the belly." The advice of comnon sense is to keep the pail full and no upset it.

METAPHYSICIANS MEET.

Second Annual Convention of an Interesting League of Philanthropists.

The second annual convention of the International Metaphysical League began yesterof the Southern letters we have received day afternoon in Madison Square Garden Conundertakes to argue the question on its cert Hall. The assemblage, composed mainly erudite-looking women and middle-aged en in white ties, was a large one. The morning sessions are devoted to business, members being admitted. The public is invited the afternoon and evening meetings, which will be given up entirely to addresses and papers

The league was founded on Feb. 21, 1800, own State to remain in or withdraw from at Hartford, by Charles Brodle Patterson.

at Hartford, by Charles Brodle Patterson. It began with sixteen men and women members, and its purpose was defined in the constitution as follows:

"To establish unity and cooperation of thought and action among all individuals and organizations through the world devoted to the study of the science of mind and being, and to bring them, so far as possible, under one name and organization.

"To promote interest in and practice of a true spiritual philosophy of life; to develop the highest self-culture through right thinking as a means of bringing our leftiest ideals into present realization; to stimulate faith in and study of the higher nature of man in its relation to health, happiness and progress.

"To teach the universal fatherhood and brotherhood of God, and the all-indebtedness of man."

The first regular meeting was held in Boston.

I man."

The first regular meeting was held in Boston ast October and attracted much interest, the neetings being crowded to overflowing. The neetings being crowded to overflowing. The nembers believe that the movement is destined to be the most potent of all forces at work for he spiritual uplifting of society. Mr. Patterson was elected President, Henry S. Tafft of Providence Vice-President-at-Large, Warren A. Rodman of Boston Secretary, and twenty-even men and women from various States and countries were chosen Vice-Presidents. The essions of the present convention will continue throughout the week.

JUDGE OPPOSES TOTAL ABSTINENCE. Says Attempts to Enforce It Have Failed for Fifty Years in New Jersey.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 23.-Judge Woodbridge Strong of this city answered from the bench yesterday certain criticisms which The methods of South American republics have been made against him by pastors of the were tried in the secession movement and local Anti-Saloon League for what is styled a wholesale dispensation of licenses. In part the Judge said: "A great many people think it the right and

the duty of a Judge on the bench to refuse all

the duty of a Judge on the bench to refuse all applications on the ground of immorality, and thus exterminate saloons. It seems exceedingly strange that an intelligent man should advance in public such a proposition.

The law makes it the duty of the court to license such places. The court may think what it pleases about the morality of such places, but it is in duty bound to license them to a reasonable extent. I may say at the present time it seems best to the Court that there should be a reasonable number of saloons in every county in the State. For fifty years the Court has been familiar with attempts to force upon the people total abstinence. All have failed. The people will have these liquors. The refusal to license such places does not prevent the sale. They will have it in spite of refusals. When they are arraigned for thus violating the law they will defend themselves in court by producing false and perjured witnesses.

The proper course to pursue, in the judgment of the Court, is to educate the people in ment of the Court, is to educate the people in noderation and decency in the matter of drink-ng, which is not, to a large majority of the peo-ple of the civilized world, in itself a sin. There is immorality in granting excessive licenses.

Drinking in moderation is no more illegal than is eating in moderation.

Judge Strong's remarks were made in connection with two license applications from South Plainfield. He granted one of them.

We Hope Both Are Good Men TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you consistently enroll Baptist Stupid of Lafavette La.

SPIRIT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"Friends" and the Republican Ticket. ESTEEMED READERS OF THE SUN: Being & Friend" by bir bright and inclination and a Republican by education-I have watched with interest actions of the would-be persecutors of Theodore Roosevelt. In their zeal to prejudice the minds of Friends they have shown gross ignorance of the fundamental principles of the members of that religious body. They are preeminently a peace-loving people and have great faith in a peace maintained by wholesome laws enforced by an Executive who will fearlessly do his duty and not be swayed by

bosses who have political axes to grind.

George Fox, the founder of the Society, told

his followers to "mind the Light." Seeking after the "Light," called forth the following communication which was published in the Friends' Intelligencer, issued in Philadelphia on the 20th: Editor Friends' Intelligencer: Feeling assured that injustice was done Gov. Roosevelt by the printed extract from the life of Thomas H. Benton, I addressed a letter to him on the subject, and am pleased to have my thought of his understanding confirmed. In his reply, after kindly alluding to and appreciating the spirit of my communication, he says in part: "Surely, my dear sir, I need hardly say that alike in your love for peace and desire for arbitration I heartily agree. The sentence of mine which is com plained of, and which was written fifteen years ago, was intended to express my disagreement both with the man who acts on inadequate provocation, and, of the man who, on adequate provocation, fails to act. It would be untrue to say that I have altered my con-victions in the matter, but were I now to rewrite the sentence, I should certainly so phrase it that it could not be construed as offensive to the 'Society Friends,' a body whose social virtues and civil righteousness justly command respect.

Regretting former allusions to the subject make this answer necessary, I am, very truly BALTIMORE, Md. WILLIAM E. WALTON.

Roosevelt persecutors have again shown their ignorance in estimating the number in the society who support the Prohibition candidate for President. Instead of being 60,000 voters, as some papers indicate, belonging to the "Society of Friends" living in the State of Indiana, there are 33,164-individual members. Counting one voter to every five members would make a total less than 7,000 voters, but their votes will not all be cast for the Prohibition candidate. True, Friends as a body are in favor of Prohibition; temperance is one of the vital principles of the societ; out a large percentage of its members think that cause is best advanced by supporting the party through which all temperance legislation has been attained. Some "Friends" who are estnemed very highly in the society feel it their duty to yote for an independent prohibition candidate. They, of course, will, in this cosy, help bear that party's double responsibility of adding to attain power the party that has done nothing for the cause of prohibition, led by a candidate who has a record (which I believe he has not repudated) of making fifty-four speeches in one campaign against the cause of prohibition.

Friends advocate free thought, free

The Friends advocate free thought, free action, a free Gospel innistry.

Friends are opposed to anything like slavery. Think you a society whose sympathy went out for enslaved sons of Africa and the percented Dukahours of Russia, would have any use for the man who was willing to make serfs of so many of his fellow voters.

Friends, in times gone by, sacrificed much of their earthly possessons in maintenance of cherished principles. Hence they entered into true sympathy with the man William McKioley when he placed principle before his worldly pissossions. When he became Chief Executive of a great nation they witnessed this same devotion to principle in his endeavor to perform a sworn duty under the Constitution without showing any desire to increase his power or sworn duty under the Constitution without showing any desire to increase his power or tendency toward imperialism. No, my dear readers, those who think the 'Friends' have any desire to place the dema-goric false prophet in a position to control the

"Friends" have any desire from to control the rogic false prophet in a position to control the destinies of \$8,000,000 Ame can citizens do injustice to the intelligence of a reople who have given to the world a William Penn and a John A "FRIEND." WOODBURY, N. J.

A Woman's Tribute to the President.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Since the passing of silk-stockinged, knee-breeched incumbents of the Executive Mansion, it has been the fashion! in certain quarters to talk of decidence in their successors, and to make much of the importance of putting "a gentleman" in the White House, according their definition or conception of that muchabused term

We hear of our President in many different phases of his busy life, and we hear men declare that they will or will not east their votes for him because of his attitude on this or that question. consequences, the Chinese affair are all of course, factors in the reasons given. But there still another phase of our President's life, which, had millions of our country women the would, I am certain, influence them to cast their votes for him, and that is the fact that he

is in every particular a gentle man I do not intend to use the word gentleman ere, although, needless to say, those who have had the privilege of coming in contact with our President, at home or abroad, would do violence to honesty did they not unanimously declare him a gentleman both by nature and nequi-sition—a gentleman by learning, a gentleman at

The average American woman loves a gentle man, a man who is gentle in thought and feeling, not the man with an old-world veneer over-laying his actions in an attenuated coat, but one who is gentle in deed, gentle in word, consider-nte not only of those by whom he is surround-ed—his friends and admirers—but also of all

ed-his friends and admirers but also of all whom he meets, no matter how ephemeral the acquaintance may be.

When one is ushered into that dignified presence, it is a pleasure to feel that whether or no the request to be preferred, and which is trembling on the nervous lips, be granted, the President will extend only the most courteous treatment to the applicant; that if he must say no, it will be said in a tone, and with a manner which will salve the wound he is forced to

make.

That which interests and gratifies an American woman of the true stamp is a pure domestic life. No one can see the President and Mrs. McKinley together for the space of a moment without being struck with this phase of his character, his devotion to his wife. It would be, perhaps, an impertinence to dwell upon this matter, but as verything that concerns our President, the President who is to be ours, pray God, for another four years of trosperity, touch's is swomen very nearly, we must all feel deeply drawn toward a man whose unceasing, ever-present thought is for the wife who is dependent upon him. With all the varied duties that his public life bring to him, the daily discussions with his advisers, the daily anxiety through which he has passed as new clouds have arisen, in many cases completely m sunderstood, misrepresented and accused, vilified by an outrageously antagonistic and partisan press, through all this he That which interests and gratifies an Amerivilified by an outrageously antagonistic and partisan press, through all this be

Keeps the noiseless ienor of his way, Keeps the noiseless ienor of his way, and while conducting with equity and justice the executive office of seventy millions of people, is a pattern of domestic virtue for the world to honor and emulate.

Serene, dignified, upright, forbeating and pure he swerves not from the plain i ath which God has set before him, for that path is by his choice, and therein lies his happiness.

Ah! Had but the mothers, wives and daughters of America the right to cast their votes on Nov. 6, would not the hands that rock the cradle and thus rule the world, swell the number in his favor to an unparalleled majority and aid in bringing again to the White Hou e this high-minded administrator, this devoted husband—this truly gentle man.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.

M. B. C.

The "Shibboleth of the Gambler."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: History, which, we are told, so often repeats itself, has written for those who will read with the clearer rision which the passions of political prejudices have not obscured: A blind loyalty to a party or a faction may become a treason to the commonwealth. "Iam a Democrat!" has also become the

logan of the ignorant and the uneducated; and

slogan of the ignorant and the uneducated; and the traditions of a great varty have been sacrificed to the ignoble ambitions of the vulgar politician who could never reach the mental attitude of true patriotism.

Since a government of the people, by the people and for the people first gave to the plainosophy of statesmanship an actuality, the pandering to the passions of the canality has been one of the most tran purent of the artifle's resorted to by the politician who masqueraded as a patriot atriot
The phantom of imperialism, evolved from the
nner consciousness of shall I write it? knaves

The phantom of imperialism, evolved from the inner consciousness of—shall I write it? knaves to frighten fools, has grown into an inscient arraignment of the intelligence of the peoples of the e-United States.

A party which once had principles, and could meet momentous national issues with fearless candor, has grown into the exponent of an emasculated Americanism, which would suborn, sacrifice national honor to this shibboleth of the gambler—16 to 1!

And, let me say, American Democracy can in

the future years date its decline and fall from that ominous hour when a Falstaffian Accident became its prophet and apostle! WILLIAM J. DELANY.

27 BEAVER ST., Oct. 22.

Maryland Said to Be "Certain." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your forecast of States that will go for McKinley, in to-day's issue, you are "away off" in the matter of Maryland. Maryland is as certain to cast her vote for McKinley As Massachusetts, or Michigan, or Ohio, or any of the States that you put down as beyond a peradventure for him. I have been a close observer of politics in Maryland for sixteen years, and I confidently make the prediction that McKinley will carry this State by at least 30,000 majority. Nearly all the Republican prophets who prophesy as to the r sults here are far too conservative and

My business takes me every day among mer-My business takes me every day among merchants, manufacturers, and all classes of society, and it is simply marvellous the unanimity of opinion that exists with regard to the certainty of McKinley carrying this State. I was in a prominent manufacturing clothing house the other day, and I asked the proprietor what percentage of his hands would vote for McKinley, and he said, "At least 90." This estimate was given me not only in one place but half a dozen that I visited. The last place I was in the proprietor said: "You mistake if you think our hands do not understand the issue They know as well as you and I do on what side their bread is buttered; and they are as certain to vote for McKinley as the business man who has McKinley as the business man who has thousands or tens of thousands in capital at issue upon the result." To use a common expression, it "makes me tired" to see politicians put down Maryland among the doubtful States. They evidently do not know how the pulse of the business community here bests when they do this.

BALLINGER Oct. 22 BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.

Slaves and Slavers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. William Bryan tells us that the people who hold mortgages ere worse than black slave drivers.

What niche in the economy of the financial world do I fill, judging from the following facts: Some time since I loaned a woman (think of it, a woman) some money with which to establish her son in a business which seems to have been a success. or security, she gave me a mortgage on her house. That makes me a mortgagee. Some time afterward I prrowed some money from a savings bank representing depositors' savings and have given the bank mortgage on my own home. This makes me a nortgagor. According to Mr. Bryan, I am a merelas slave driver to the woman who borrowed my noney, and a mercilessly driven slave to the savings

I have been wondering if my virtues as the bank's lave will counterbalance my vices of slave driver to NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

The Bryan Law to Destroy Monopoly. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The folwing is the act or in the nature of the act which illiam J. Bryan must propose to or secure from ongress in order to crush out all private monopolies, cording to the economic sentiments] expressed in is late speeches at Syracuse and through this State on his stumping tour as a candidate for the Prest

"An Act to repeal all laws of the United States

granting private mon "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Reprecontactives in Congress assembled. That Title Sixty of the Revised Statutes of the United States on the ect of Patents, Trade Marks and Copyrights and the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled An Act to amend Title Sixty Chapter Three of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to Copyrights and all laws of the United States author zing the Issuing of Patent Rights or Trade Marks." and in any manner of form creating private monopo-lies, he and the same are hereby repealed. This Act to take effect from and after its passage."

PRIVATE MONOPOLIST.

On and Off the Platform. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What plat form, if any, does that political charlatan and mounte bank William Jennings Bryan stand on?

NEW YORK, Oct 22, Mr. Bryan was nominated on the Chicago platform reaffirmed, with the Kansas City additions, which in clude a special reaffirmation of free silver. In district believed by Bryan to be hostile to free silver he seeks to evade it; so that the majority against him ought to be all opponents of the Democratic platform plu those who despise the shifty.

MADE FORTUNE SELLING PAPERS. Mrs. Corcoran, the Bridge Entrance News

Woman, Buys a \$45,000 Tenement. It became known in Park row yesterday that Mrs. Ellen Corcoran, the little Irish woman who purchased a six-story tenement in Catherine street. When the story was first circulated i received little credence, but during the day some one looked up recent real estate transacopportunity to give expression to their feelings, tions and discovered the following sale recorded: "Catherine street, No. 83, six-story tenemen with stores, 36 6x62x74; seller, J. Moylen; buyer, E. Corcoran: brokers, Clyde Colt and Harold

W. Watson, 156 Broadway; price, \$45,000. When confronted with a transcript of the record Mrs. Corcoran pushed it aside with a laugh and a proud twinkle in her eye that belied

ugh and a proud twinkle in her eye that belied er words and said: "Go long with you, now: and here should I get \$45,000 to buy a house with? o, no, me boy, all the real estate I have is me noes, and I in standin' in them."

Her husband, Cornelius, who has a news and at the Park row corner of the Register's flice, admitted, however, that the report was me. Mrs. Corcoran began to negotiate for its purchase of the tenement about Oct. I, and the title passed about Oct. 10. She paid bout \$6,000 in cash and gave a mortrage for its balance. The building is of the "double ecker" type and its front is of light-colored rick with stone trimmings. There are two irresized stores on the ground floor and the therefore accommodate fifteen families, he remais of the building amount to about 1,700 a year and it is estimated that Mrs. Cortoran's investment will yield her about 5 per cent.

coran's investment will yield her about 15 per cent. Mrs. Corcoran is about 60 years old and her husband is about 75. Their present address is 102 James street, but it is said that they will move into one of the apartments in the newly purchased tenement. Mrs. Corcoran has sold papers in Park row for many years and ever since the Bridge opened has established herself at the south side of the entrance. She is there daily from early morning until 5 or 10 o'clock at night. The stand she takes is the best one in the neighborhood, but she has held it only by waging incessant war on competitors who would have ousted her long ago if they could. In retaining her vantage ground she has figured in many a battle and she and her husband are not unknown to the Centre street police court. A daughter, Katie, assists her mother at the Bridge entrance and a son also has a stand in City Hall Park.

JOKE ON MUNDJI BEY.

Alleged Petition to the Sultan to Let Him

Work for the Newspapers. Some person has perpetrated a joke on Mundii Bey, who until about a month ago was Turkish Consul-General in this city. A depatch was received from Constantinople vesterday which said that Mundii Bey had requested the Sultan to allow him to add to his meagre income as Consul-General by engaging in journalistic work. Mundji Bey. who comes of a very wealthy family, has for several years past spent much of his time writing novels. This is believed to have inspired ome friend here to write to the Porte asking for the permission referred to in the despatch and intending it as a joke. The acting Turk-ish Consul-General said yesterday that Mundij Bey has been transferred to The Hague, whether as a result of the letter or not is not known. The acting Consul said.

as a result of the letter or not is not known. The acting Consul said:

"Mundji Bey was always well supplied with money and lived at the Waldorf-Astoria. This does not look as if he was reduced to the extremity implied by the despatch."

While it may be that the salary allotted to the Consul-General of Turkey in this city is sufficient to support a person not given to extravagances it is well known that the Sultan is slow pay and that officials are often compelled to wait several months for a remittance. pelled to wait several months for a remittance.

An Overflow Parade.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Instead of urning away 100,000 men, why not have two distinct parades, and pass in review? That would be E. P. STEVENS. NEW YORK, Oct. 23,

A St. Louis View of Richard Croker.

From the St. Louis Christian Adrocate. Richard Croker, prince of political basses, was edueated for the ministry, is cultured, musical and liter-

We Study to Please. From the New Brunswick Home News. THE SUN has the best reporters on earth.

LEE AND THE HALL OF PAME.

Col. A. R. Lawton of Georgia Resents Remarks

of "The Sun" on the Subject TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your issue of the 18th contains an editorial on the right of Gen. Robert E. Lee to a place in the Hall of Fame. I have read many comments on him from all sections of the country, but this is the first time I have ever seen sectional bitter-

ness go so far as to attack his character To any argument on this subject from a Southern man who had near relatives (a father and two uncles) in the United States Army who did as Gen. Lee did and nobly sacrificed their interests for their principles, you would promptly reply by charging him with the same blassed sectionalism which prevents you from judging the character of any man who differs or has differed from you on Constitutional or other questions. It is easy, however, to quote high authority whose standpoint of construction is the same as yours. The late John Codman Ropes of Boston, a New Englander of New Englanders, stands first in the list of careful and thorough students and critics of the Civil War and all questions growing out of it. In his "Story of the Civil War," Vol. I., page 108, he savs:

The right of an officer in the regular army or navy to resign his commission and take service under the flag of his State, as so many of the officers from the seceding States did, has been very often questioned It has been urged against their conduct that they had sworn allegiance to the United States, and that what ever might or might not be permissible for civilians, they, at any rate, were bound in honor to stand by the flag of the United States.

But, when it is recollected that each of these men

believed that his State was his country, and that the United States was only a number of separate nations of which his State had been one) which had united themselves together by a treaty which one of them had as much right to terminate as any I nation has to terminate any treaty, it is plain that he was justified in regarding his obligation to remain in the service of the United States as de erminable by the decision of his own State to remain in or withdraw from the Union. If his premises were errect, it was surely not to be expected that the States which chose to remain should retain the entire military and naval establishments of the Union, or should expect the continuance in their service of citizens of States which had seceded from the Union. and were carrying on an independent political ex-istence. In fact, on the theory of the separate nationality of each State, the case of an officer in the service of the United States was precisely like that of any officer in the service of a foreign country. There have been many such cases within our experi ence. English officers have entered the service of Turkey: American officers have entered the service of the Kuedive of Egypt. No one surely would expect these gentlemen to remain in the service of these foreign Powers if their own nations were likely to be come engaged in a war against those Powers. Every he would expect them, in the event of war becoming imminent, promptly to resign; and every one would admit that if they, on resigning, turned over all the men and material under their control to the Govern ments under which they had been serving, they had done their full duty as honorable men. * * *

We may remind our readers, although it is hardly necessary to do so, that the view maintained in these pages is the opposite of the one which was held s generally throughout the South. In our judgment there never has been more than one nation in this country, and the United States has been that nation. But however true this may be, we must, when we ar considering the conduct of individuals, look at the questions decided by them from the standpoint from which they viewed them; in no other way can we de termine whether they did or did not adhere to the standards of duty which they accepted-that is, whether they did right or did wrong.

The same volume can be quoted many times to similar import, but the American people no longer need argument on this point, and your ntolerance precludes the possibility of convincing you. Gen. Lee's reputation is beyond your reach. The verdict of all peoples has placed his name in the front rank of the great and the

Taking previous communications of mine on he pending election as a text, you have reently urged Southern men to join the men of the North and abandon old traditions and affiliations. The greatest obstacle in the path of any Southern man who believes that the election of McKinley is best for all sections, and that our interests and those of the North are identical, is the demand which you and a few others very few-make of them, that they shall dishonor the memories and blacken the haracters of their fathers by affiliating and sympathizing with those who attack them as you do. Did they comply with this demand, they would merit the contempt of all self-re specting men and the scorn of all posterity Might is not right, and never will be. The result of the war settled the secession question for the future, but the right of the question as it stood in 1861 cannot be settled by the ancient

and barbarous "trial by combat." The dying words of Gen. Grant, your former leader, are a rebuke to you. The acts of Major McKinley, your present lender, in giving commissions to Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee and other Confederate soldiers, repudiate your sentiments. The unanimous confirmation of these appointments by the Senate and the approval by the whole people of their action are a mighty protest against your cherishing for forty years the hate and spleen engendered by the passions of 1861. Were it not so, Southern men would stand together forever, and McKinley would not receive a vote from them. But we know how widely he differs from you, and that THE SUN stands almost alone in its intol-

erance. Is it possible that you do not desire Southern men to vote the Republican ticket; that you prefer for political reasons, that the solidity o the South should be maintained? Are your recent editorials written with this object in

You are certainly making it as difficult as possible for a Southern man to vote the Republican ticket; but, in this campaign we must stand for the right, not because of your views, but in spite of them. ALEXANDER R. LAWTON.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 20. Minneapolis Dressmakers on Strike.

From the Minneapolis Times. Minneapolis women who cannot make their own dresses must now remain at home, or, when they go out, wear old gowns. The dres makers are on a strike, and propose to remain on strike until the "bosses" sign an agreement. Upward of a hundred and fifty of the strikers hold a meeting at Alexander's Hall last night. Following is the language of the agree-ment, submitted in the form of a petition:

ment, submitted in the form of a petition:
We, the undersigned, members of Dresmakers'
Union No. 1 of Minneapolis, request that the following rules and regulations be compiled with:
First-That the hours of toil shall be from 8 A. M.
to 6 P. M., allowing one hour for lunch.
Second-That all work done overtime shall be paid as time and one-half for the first three hours, and after that double time.
Third-That the change of time shall have no effect on the present rate of wages.
We trust you will comply with these rules and give us an answer before we begin work Thursday morning, Oct. 18, 1930.
Nearly all the proprietors of dressmaking ex-Nearly all the proprietors of dressmaking establishments refused to sign this agreement and consequently every member of the union quit work yesterday morning.

work yesterday morning. Rudyard Kipling and His School.

From the Athenaeum And if a man is to write about soldlering, it is as well that he should write, to the best of his ability, after the manner of Mr. Kipling, rather than after the manner of Mr. Alfred Austin. For whether we like it or not (and some of us like it no better than our fath ers liked the style of young Alfred Tennyson), Mr. Ripling has created a style-has invented a mediumand, as a necessary consequence, has founded a school For long and long enough there will be poems after the manner of Kipling, just as we had poems after the manner of Tennyson, and from the more ambitious and less skilful of our poellings. poems after the close, obscure manner of Browning.

And the Hand Couldn't Play On.

From the Buffalo Co. The Commercial hopes that Mr. Mack will have time to take Mr. Bryan out to the front to see Fort Porter, one of those dreadful strongholds of tyranny which the imperialistic McKinley is slyly construcing in all the large cities for the purpose of "over-

awing the working people." Buffalonians must shudder when they reflect that only the other day they were petitioning the despots at Washington to increase the force at the fort, making it a regimental post, with a band! Merciful pow